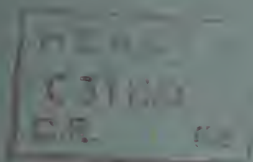


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DORKING URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

ANNUAL REPORTS

of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

and of

THE SENIOR SANITARY INSPECTOR

for the year

1955

— 00000 —



West Hill House,
West Hill,
EPSOM,
Surrey.

September, 1956.

To the Chairman and Members of the
Dorking Urban District Council

Gentlemen,

I have the honour to submit an Annual Report for the year 1955, which has been prepared in accordance with the requirements outlines in Circular 17/55 of the Ministry of Health.

In reviewing the vital statistics an outstanding feature was the considerable fall in the birth rate as compared with previous years, to the lowest level (10.8) so far recorded.

Another highly satisfactory feature was the fact that for the first time there were no deaths caused by tuberculosis.

An important matter in relation to infectious disease is the imminence of the production of a vaccine against infection by the poliomyelitis virus. By good fortune there was no serious outbreak of the disease in the district this year, but hitherto it has been impossible to take effective steps to prevent such an occurrence. The time is now near when it may be possible for a widespread artificial immunity to be given.

In the Senior Sanitary Inspector's report a great deal of information is to be found concerning housing conditions, supervision of food supplies and many other matters coming within the survey of a public health department. He and his staff are to be congratulated on the high standard of efficiency which they have maintained.

It is my pleasure, once again, to record my appreciation to the Council and particularly to the Chairman and Members of the Public Health Committee, for the encouragement which they have given to the Public Health Department in fulfilling its duties. I am most grateful also to the Council's officers in other departments for the co-operation and advice which they have been able and willing to give on many occasions.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

CYRUS IVE.

Medical Officer of Health.

DORKING URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

1955 - 1956

Chairman of the Committee	Councillor E. Lacy-Hubbert, F.R.S.A.
Members " " "	" W.E.A. Bull, F.R.I.C.S.
	" R.W.H. Covell
	" J. Pickersgill, M.P.S.
	" Mrs. M.F. Pleydell-Bouverie
	" J.W. Stamp
	" J.W. Todd

Ex Officio Members

Chairman of the Council	Councillor H.W. Trim, J.P., C.C.
Vice-Chairman " "	" B.A. Johnston, LL.B.

Representatives of the Council on

(1) SOUTHERN DIVISIONAL (HEALTH) SUB-COMMITTEE

Councillor J.H. Hardy
" J.A. Irvine Edwards
" M.F. Pleydell-Bouverie
" J.W. Todd

(2) DORKING AND DISTRICT TUBERCULOSIS CARE COMMITTEE

Councillor J.W. Todd

DORKING URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL
STAFF OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Medical Officer of Health

Cyrus Ive, M.B., B.S.(Lond) M.R.C.S.(Eng.) L.R.C.P.(Lond.) D.P.H.

Senior Sanitary Inspector

+ D. Allan F.S.I.A., M.R.San.I.

Additional Sanitary Inspectors

+	C. F. Packham	M.S.I.A. (to 12.6.55)
+	W. C. Scales	M.S.I.A. (to 31.3.55)
+	A. E. Greensmith	M.S.I.A. (from 11.7.55)
+/	K. J. Hadler	M.S.I.A. (from 2.5.55)

Medical Officer of Health's Clerical Staff

Senior Clerk:	C. H. Argent (Resigned 30.9.55)
	Miss E.E. Nolan (From 1.10.55)
Clerk/Telephonist:	Mrs. M. E. Joseph
Junior Clerk:	Miss M. Chalker (Appointed 21.11.55)

Senior Sanitary Inspector's Clerk

Mrs. E. Bloxham

Robert Operator

G. Anscomb

(The Medical Officer of Health and his Clerical Staff act in a similar capacity for the Borough of Epsom and Ewell, the Urban District of Leatherhead and the Rural District of Dorking and Horley.)

+ Holds the Royal Sanitary Institute Certificate as Inspector of Meat and Other Foods.

+/ Holds the Royal Sanitary Institute Certificate in Sanitary Science and the Diploma of the Royal Institute of Public Health and Hygiene.



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ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

FOR

THE YEAR 19551. STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

Area (acres)	...	...	...	9,511
Population (Census 1951)	...	...	...	20,252
Population (Estimated mid-year 1955)			...	20,420
Density (persons per acre)		...	...	2.15
Number of inhabited houses according to the Rate Books at 31st December, 1955			...	5,758
Rateable Value at 31st December, 1955			...	£222,336
Sum represented by a Penny Rate	...	...		£883

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEARLive BirthsTotal Male Female

Total	220	122	98	Birth rate per
Legitimate	205	118	87	1,000 population 10.8
Illegitimate	15	4	11	
				Standardised birth rate 11.6 10.9

Still Births

Total	2	2	-	Rate per 1,000
Legitimate	2	2	-	live & still
Illegitimate	-	-	-	births 9.0
				Rate per 1,000 population 0.1

Deaths

227	113	114	Crude death rate 11.1
			Standardised death rate 9.2

Deaths of infants under 1 year of age

Total	6	4	2	Mortality rate
Legitimate	6	4	2	per 1,000 live
Illegitimate	-	-	-	births 27.3

Deaths of infants under 1 month of age

Total	4	2	2	Mortality rate
Legitimate	4	2	2	per 1,000 live
Illegitimate	-	-	-	births 18.2

Maternal Mortality

Maternal causes excluding abortion	-	Maternal mortality
Due to abortion	-	rate per 1,000 live & still births -

Table I shows birth and death rates, and case rates for infectious diseases, with comparison with the figures for 1954.

Table II gives a comparison of birth, death and infant mortality rates for the district since 1931, with the figures for England and Wales for the same period.

BIRTHS

Live births numbered 220 of which 122 were males and 98 females, representing a birth-rate of 10.8 per 1,000 of the population, compared with the rate of 15.0 for England and Wales. A comparability factor (1.08) has been supplied by the Registrar-General, allowing for the differing age and sex distribution of the population in different areas, for use when comparing the local rate with those of other districts. When applied, a standardised rate of 10.9 is obtained
11.6

Illegitimate Births

There were 15 illegitimate births assigned to the Urban District in the figures supplied by the Registrar-General, representing approximately 7% of all births. This is a higher figure than that for the County as a whole (4.3% in 1954) and results from the fact that there is in the town a home for unmarried mothers whose beneficial activities are utilised by care organisations working in all parts of the country. Most of the births mentioned above were to mothers temporarily resident in the home.

Still Births

Two still births were registered during the year, giving a still birth-rate of 9.0 per 1,000 total live and still births. The rate for England and Wales was 23.1.

DEATHS

The deaths assigned to the area numbered 227, representing a crude death-rate of 11.1 per 1,000 of the estimated population. The total included 113 males and 114 females.

A comparability factor (0.83) has been provided by the Registrar-General which may be applied to the crude death-rate for use in comparing the local death-rate with those of other areas. The factor makes allowance for the differing age and sex distributions of local populations. Application of the factor to the local rate reduces it from 11.1 to 9.2. The death-rate for England and Wales was 11.7. The average age at death of males was 68.5 years and of females 71.8 years. Approximately 41% of deaths took place in hospital.

The causes of death are classified in Table III.

INFANT MORTALITY

There were 6 deaths of infants under 1 year of age, this being a decrease of 4 on last year's figures. The infant mortality rate was 27.3 compared with the rate of 24.9 for England and Wales. When analysing the causes of these deaths the originating factor was found to be prematurity in 3 cases, including 1 set of twins. One death resulted from injury received in the course of an abnormal delivery. Two deaths in older infants were due to bronchopneumonia. Present knowledge is insufficient to suggest the remedies necessary to prevent these conditions. There were no deaths of illegitimate children.

MATERNAL MORTALITY

For the second year in succession no death was attributed to maternal causes.

POPULATION

Births exceeded deaths by 7. The Registrar-General's estimate of population for 1955 showed an increase of 150, making a total estimated increase of 168 since the Census of 1951.

LABORATORY FACILITIES

Laboratories available to medical practitioners are situated at the East Surrey and St. John's Hospital, Redhill. Examination of specimens in connection with the diagnosis and treatment of infectious diseases can be referred to the Public Health Laboratory of the Medical Research Council situated at West Hill House, West Hill, Epsom.

AMBULANCE FACILITIES

The public ambulance service is under the control of the Surrey County Council, who have given the following information regarding the use of the service:-

The main ambulance station for the area is the Smallfields Section of the Redhill County Hospital (Telephone Smallfields 271) with a sub-station at Harrowlands, South Terrace, Dorking.

In accidents in the home or elsewhere or in any sudden illness in the streets or public places, any responsible person may call the ambulance to remove the patient (if by telephone use the local Emergency Calling System). Normal maternity cases will be removed if the applicant can give evidence that a maternity bed has been booked. Maternity cases with serious complications, or where the birth is imminent, will not normally be moved without the authority of a doctor or certified midwife who should travel with the patient in the ambulance.

The removal of other cases of illness or accident will be arranged by the hospital concerned or by the medical practitioner in charge of the patient. For private removals a written request accompanied by a doctor's certificate should be made to the County Medical Officer for his consideration. Provided that these requirements are fulfilled, no charge will be made to users.

CLINICS AND TREATMENT CENTRESCare of Mothers, Young Children, etc.

The provision of services relating to the care of mothers and young children, midwifery, health visiting, home nursing, ambulance and domestic help are the responsibility of the Surrey County Council as local health authority. Day-to-day administration has been delegated to the Southern Division Health Sub-Committee and its officers, with headquarters at Caberfeigh, Hatchlands Road, Redhill, (Telephone No. Redhill 3206).

For convenience of reference a time-table of clinics is set out overleaf.

IMMUNISATION AGAINST INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Immunisation against diphtheria and whooping cough and vaccination against smallpox can be obtained from medical practitioners under the terms of the National Health Service Act, or on application at the County Council Health Centres. Figures relating to the numbers treated will be found in Section 6 of this report.

Immunisation against infection diseases (cont.)

B.C.G. vaccination against tuberculosis is available for children aged between 13 and 14 years. Children of this age attending independent schools will be brought into the scheme in the coming year.

FAMILY PLANNING ASSOCIATION CLINIC

A branch of the Family Planning Association is active in the district. It provides a weekly clinic at the Redhill County Hospital with the consent of the Hospital Management Committee and the Medical Superintendent. The medical staff is appointed by the Association and is assisted by voluntary workers. The work of the Association is concerned with the teaching of contraception to married persons, and also with the investigation of sub-fertility.

Enquiries concerning appointments should be made to Mrs. Ryan, Little Abbots, Betchworth, (Telephone Dawes Green 234).

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACTS. 1948 and 1951

In these Acts powers are given to local authorities to seek court orders for the compulsory temporary removal to hospital or institution of persons in ill health or in a senile state who are in a state of neglect. No action was required during the year, though it was necessary to consider it on several occasions.

LOCATION AND TIME-TABLE OF CLINICS

Ante-natal Clinic	Dorking General Hospital	Fris. 9.30 a.m.
Maternity and Child Welfare Clinics	S.C.C. Clinic, Dene St., Dorking	Mons. & Weds. 2 - 4 p.m.
	Brockham Homes, Brockham (Voluntary)	1st & 3rd Fri. 2 p.m.
	The Reading Room Westcott.	2nd & 4th Mons. 2 p.m.
	The Brodie Hall, Boxhill	2nd & 4th Weds. 2 p.m.
	Village Hall, N. Holmwood	1st & 3rd Thurs. 2 p.m.
General School Medical Minor Ailments Clinic	S.C.C. Clinic, Dene St., Dorking	Tues. 9.30 a.m. - 12 noon Mons. 9.30 a.m.
Dental Clinic	"	By Appointment
Speech Clinic	"	By Appointment
Eye Clinic	"	By Appointment
Chest Clinic	"	Fri. 10 a.m.
Family Planning Association Clinic	Redhill County Hospital	Tues. 6 - 7.30 p.m.
	Dorking General	Tues. 6 - 7.30 p.m. Except following Bank Holiday.
Venereal Diseases Clinics	Royal Surrey County Hospital, Guildford	Males: Tues. & Fris. 5 - 7 p.m. Females: Mons. 2 - 7 p.m. Thurs. 9.30-11 a.m.
	Redhill County Hospital Earlswood Common.	Males: Mons. 5 - 7 p.m.

(And at the Out-patient Departments of many London Hospitals)

WATER

The district's supply continues to be provided by two companies, Mickleham, Boxhill and Brockham receive water from the supply of the East Surrey Water Company, and the remainder of the area from that of the Dorking Water Company.

The bulk of the water supplied by the East Surrey Water Company is obtained from borings into chalk at Purley, Kenley and Leatherhead. Before distribution it is softened by the addition of lime and dechlorinated after an adequate period of contact. The methods of purification in use are adequate to deal with any possible pollution which might occur.

The Dorking Water Company obtains its water from a series of fifteen wells situated a little to the south of the Pippbrook stream shortly before it reaches the western outskirts of Dorking. The boreholes extend to a depth of 130 feet into the Folkestone beds, from which the water is siphoned to a reservoir at the works. After chlorination it is pumped into covered service reservoirs.

The district is fortunate in the quality and adequacy of its water supplies, and, despite the hot season, no shortage was reported.

Bacteriological reports on 10 samples of the Dorking Water Company's supply were received, all of which were satisfactory.

The system of weekly sampling in rotation by the various local authorities served by the East Surrey Water Company has continued.

As will be seen by the following figures, the great majority of houses are provided with a piped water supply delivered internally:-

Dwelling houses supplied by wells	3
" " " " standpipes	21
" " " " piped main supply	5,827
" " " " piped private supply	3
" " " " other means	3

As in previous years, additional standpipes on main supplies have been installed at camp sites where caravans and temporary structures are being permanently occupied or are used for holiday purposes.

PUBLIC CLEANING

House refuse collection was maintained on a weekly basis, and the year was remarkably free from complaints regarding omissions.

The controlled tipping arrangements continued to give satisfactory results. Routine day by day treatment of the working face before covering prevented the establishment of fly or insect infestation. A few minor rat infestations occurred, but were quickly observed and eliminated.

Public Cleansing (cont.)

The weight of house refuse from the urban area deposited at the tip amounted to 5,456 tons 14 cwt. Trade refuse was 187 tons 15 cwt. The arrangements for trade refuse are as previously reported - viz. - that traders can deposit their refuse on payment of a small charge, except in the case of putrescible matter from food premises, which is accepted free in the interests of public health to prevent accumulations which might give rise to flies or other pests on the trade premises concerned. On arrival at the tip, such refuse is deposited at the foot of the "working face" and then covered. No collection of trade refuse is made by the Council.

Refuse accepted from adjacent parts of the Dorking and Horley Rural District totalled 628 tons 8 cwt., an appropriate charge being made.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE

The Main Drainage Scheme referred to in last year's Report is divided into two main Phases.

During the year under review, one part of Phase I - a new pumping station in Pixham Lane - was completed. Another part, which involved relaying the sewer from Holmesdale Road to the disused Holmwood Sewage Works, was also finished, except for the grit tank and storm overflow at the site of the Old Holmwood Sewage Works.

Complaints from householders after flooding by summer storms added more proof to what is already known about the surcharge condition of soil and surface water sewers in the older built-up section of the district.

CAMP SITES AND MOVEABLE DWELLINGS

Sites in respect of which licences were issued by the Local Authority under Section 269 of the Public Health Act, 1936, authorising their use for moveable dwellings, numbered 13.

In addition, licences to erect or station and use a moveable dwelling were issued in respect of 7 such dwellings, situated on pieces of land other than licensed sites.

There are still approximately 190 caravans permanently occupied, the majority of which are in the camp sites on Box Hill Road.

SHOPS ACT, 1950

During the year, 67 inspections of shops were made for the purpose of the Act. The conditions found and action taken are shown in the Senior Sanitary Inspector's Report, which also contains details of the record of all shops in the district.

SWIMMING BATHS AND POOLS

Four privately owned open air swimming pools were open to the public during the summer months. The Sanitary Inspectors made 49 visits.

Swimming Baths and Pools (cont.)

Three of the pools are fitted with automatic chlorinating plants. In the case of the fourth, the smallest and least used, chlorination is still effected by the addition of Chloros to the water in the pool.

In all, 43 samples were taken and submitted to the Public Health Laboratory for examination.

The summary of results is as follows:-

<u>Taken</u>	<u>Satisfactory</u>	<u>Reasonably Satisfactory</u>	<u>Unsatisfactory</u>
43	39	2	2

One unsatisfactory report was on a sample taken when a failure occurred overnight in a chlorinating plant, following a day when the bathing "load" had been particularly heavy. The other was at the end of the season at the fourth pool, mentioned above, when it was practically out of use.

SMOKE ABATEMENT

No action was necessary during the year.

RAG FLOCK AND OTHER FILLING MATERIALS ACT, 1951

The number of premises registered under the above Act is two, no fresh applications having been received during the year.

SCHOOLS

Action in connection with schools was again limited mainly to treatment for the prevention of flies and other insect and rodent pests in school canteens and kitchens, in accordance with arrangements made between the Senior Sanitary Inspector and the Surrey County Council Education Department.

ERADICATION OF BED BUGS

The Council's Rodent Operator also deals with bed-bugs and other insect pests, under the supervision of the Senior Sanitary Inspector, who gives full details of the year's work.

MORTUARY FACILITIES

The arrangement continued with the Leatherhead Urban District Council for the joint use of that Council's mortuary. Thirteen bodies were removed to it during the course of the year from the Dorking Urban District. The use of the mortuary at the Dorking District Hospital is confined to the requirements of the hospitals.

INSPECTION OF FACTORIES

- (1) Inspections for purposes of Provisions as to health, including inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors.

Premises (1)	Number on Register (2)	Inspec- tions (3)	Written Notices (4)	Occupiers Prosecuted (5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1,2,3,4, and 6 are to be enforced by local authorities	26	10	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	100	131	—	—
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers premises)	4	4	—	—
TOTAL	130	145	—	—

- (2) Cases in which defects were found:

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred to H.M. Inspector	by H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	3	1	—	2	—
Overcrowding (S.2)	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient	1	—	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	21	16	—	9	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to out-work)	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	25	17	—	11	—

(3) The factories in the register are classified as follows:-

	<u>Power</u>	<u>Non-Power</u>
Aerated Water	1	-
Agricultural Engineers	1	-
Bacon Curing, Coffee Grinding, etc.	1	-
Bakehouses	8	1
Book Binding	1	-
Boot Repairs	10	2
Bottle Top Manufacturer	1	-
Brickmaking	1	-
Builders, Engineering and Joinery	7	1
Cable Making	1	-
Cabinet Repairs	-	1
Cleaning and Pressing	2	-
Coach Building	2	-
Cooker and Meter Repairs	1	-
Crumpets	1	-
Dispensing Optician	-	1
Electrical Contractors	1	-
Electricity Generating Station	1	-
Engineering (General)	7	-
Firewood Merchants	1	-
Fish Curing	-	1
Fish Food Manufacturers	-	1
Floor Mills	1	-
Furniture Repairers	-	1
Gas Works	1	-
Laundries	1	-
Leaded windows	-	1
Monumental Masons	-	1
Motor Vehicle Repairs	14	1
Newspaper Fudging	2	-
Plumbing	-	1
Printing	4	-
Provender Mills	2	-
Radio Engineers	3	2
Sausage Manufacturers	10	7
Sheet Metal	1	-
Tailoring	3	3
Tent Making	1	-
Ticket Printing	1	-
Timber and Fencing	1	-
Toolmaking	1	-
Upholsterers, etc.	3	1
Watch Repairs	1	-
Wire Processing	2	-

The names and addresses of six out-workers in the wearing apparel trade were notified, three from other authorities, three from a local firm.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE DISTRICT

Full details of premises visited, defects or nuisance discovered and the action taken under the appropriate legal provisions will be found in the report of the Senior Sanitary Inspector, with the results obtained.

HOUSING

The inclusion of the usual details of housing matters is discontinued from this Report in view of Ministry of Health Circular 17/55 of the 23rd November, 1955. The Ministry receives quarterly returns relating to the demolition, closing and repair of houses under the Housing and Public Health Acts.

REHOUSING

One hundred and fifty-nine houses were erected by the local authority during the year, due to progress in the development of the first phase of Goodwyns Estate. The Council's estates now comprise 896 houses and flats, and four shops with flats over.

Seventy-four houses were built by private enterprise.

At the end of the year 28 families were still housed in premises requisitioned and converted by the Council. Two ex-army huts were also still occupied.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOODMILK

The Senior Sanitary Inspector continued to act as the agent of the County Medical Officer for the purpose of inspection, supervision and sampling at the pasteurising plant which is established in the district.

In addition, routine sampling was carried out of pasteurised milk which is available from four sources outside the Urban District.

Full details of this aspect of the Department's work are given later by the Senior Sanitary Inspector.

ADULTERATION OF FOOD

The Surrey County Council continued to administer the sections of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938 dealing with the adulteration of food. I am indebted to the County Medical Officer of Health for the information that a total of 85 samples for analysis were taken in this district. These included 61 samples of milk, 7 of cheese, 3 of iced lollies and 14 of miscellaneous articles of foodstuffs and drugs. One sample each of milk, cake and pudding mixture and cheese did not comply with requirements. The information was also given that within the area of the County in which the County Council acts as Food and Drugs authority a total of 1,331 samples were taken for analysis, including 1,268 of milk. Sixty samples were found to be below standard, 53 of these being of milk. Successful legal proceedings were taken against two partners of a firm for selling malt vinegar not of the quality demanded.

MEAT AND OTHER FOODS. ICE-CREAM AND FOOD HYGIENE

The results of inspections of food premises, action taken, and progress achieved are dealt with in the Senior Sanitary Inspector's Report.

Table I shows the incidence and death rates of infectious diseases. Incidence rates are estimated per 1,000 population with the exception of the rate for puerperal pyrexia which is based on 1,000 live and still births.

Table IV shows the number of cases of infectious diseases (except tuberculosis) notified during 1955, classified according to age and sex. Table VI gives similar details for tuberculosis.

SMALLPOX

No case of smallpox was notified during the year.

Vaccination against Smallpox

During the year notifications were received from medical practitioners of 120 primary vaccinations, and 54 re-vaccinations which had been performed by them. Of the primary vaccinations 98 related to children under the age of one year, equivalent to 45% of the number of births registered in the district during the year. This compares with a recent estimated vaccination rate of 34% for England and Wales.

SCARLET FEVER

No case of scarlet fever was notified during the year, compared with 15 in the previous year.

DIPHTHERIA

For the eighth year in succession no case of diphtheria was notified in the district.

Reference to Table V indicates the decline which has taken place in the incidence of this disease.

Immunisation against Diphtheria

Treatment can be obtained from general practitioners under the terms of the National Health Service Act, or from clinics arranged by the local health authority, these being held at regular intervals at all Infant Welfare Centres serving the district, of which details are set out on page 9. These arrangements are intended primarily for infants and others under school age. Clinics in schools have been organised by the Divisional School Medical Officer for pupils requiring treatment, usually the reinforcing course. The aim is for every child to receive a primary treatment of two injections at about the age of nine months, with secondary treatment consisting of single injections at every 3 to 4 years up to the end of school life to reinforce the original treatment. It is not claimed even with such treatment that absolute immunisation will be attained for every child, but there is clear evidence that the risk of an untreated child contracting diphtheria is four times as great as that of an immunised child, and that the risk of death is nearly thirty times as great.

Immunisation against Diphtheria (cont.)

Of practical importance is the fact that a combined preventive treatment is now available against diphtheria, whooping cough and tetanus. A primary course of 3 injections given at 4 - 6 months, followed by single booster doses at 2 years and 5 years of age and then at intervals during school life, gives protection against these diseases.

Notifications were received from medical practitioners and clinics that 206 children received primary treatment and that 54 received reinforcing doses. The following figures show how the facilities for treatment have been used.

	<u>Primary Treatment</u>	<u>Reinforcing Doses</u>
Treated at Clinics and Schools	111	37
Treated by General Practitioners	<u>95</u>	<u>17</u>
	206	54

In respect of 123 infants the treatment was completed before reaching the age of one year, representing 56% of the number of births registered during the year.

At the end of the year it was estimated that 55% of children under the age of 15 years had been treated and were still in an effective state of immunity. The comparable figure for 1954 was 56%.

WHOOPING COUGH

Seven cases of whooping cough were notified compared with 79 in the previous year. There were no deaths from the disease.

Immunisation against Whooping Cough

Notifications were received from medical practitioners and clinics that 185 children had received a course of treatment. In the majority of cases the treatment was combined with diphtheria immunisation.

MEASLES

One hundred and fifty-two cases of measles were notified during the year. No notification was received in 1954. No death from the disease was recorded.

ACUTE POLIOMYELITIS

Five cases of poliomyelitis were notified during the year, all of the paralytic type. There were no deaths. Four of the patients were children.

Poliomyelitis (cont.)

The production of an effective vaccine against poliomyelitis is now imminent, and assuming that unsuspected difficulties do not occur, the immunisation of the susceptible population is likely to take place in the next year or two. It may be that poliomyelitis, which in the past 10 years has been such a source of anxiety to parents and to all concerned with the health of children, will lose its sinister importance as quickly as did diphtheria following the introduction of immunisation.

PUERPERAL PYREXIA

Twenty cases were notified, giving an incidence rate of 90.1 per 1,000 live and still births compared with a rate of 29.0 in 1954. All the notifications were received from the maternity unit of the Dorking District Hospital, 12 of them relating to patients who were admitted for their confinement from addresses outside the Dorking Urban District.

The notification rate is four times higher than the figure for England and Wales, and this disproportion has been noted on previous occasions. The explanation lies in the fact that this district is fortunate in having within its boundaries a hospital with a modern maternity department, in which 380 births took place in 1955. More than one half of the women concerned were non-residents of the Urban District. In accordance with the Puerperal Pyrexia Regulations all notifications of Puerperal Pyrexia, whether occurring in hospital or the home, are accredited to the Urban District for statistical purposes. The notification rate is estimated on the total number of notifications received, including those relating to non-residents confined in the hospital, set against the number of births of infants whose mothers have a residential address in the Urban District. These arrangements partially explain the high notification rate of Puerperal Pyrexia. At the same time the rates of the surrounding districts are lowered at the expense of Dorking.

Notifications of Puerperal Pyrexia are required to be made by medical practitioners in accordance with the Puerperal Pyrexia Regulations, 1951, in which Puerperal Pyrexia is defined as any febrile condition occurring within 14 days of childbirth or miscarriage in which a temperature of 100.4 F or more has occurred. This means that a single rise of temperature to 100.4 F is notifiable, and it will be readily understood that this would be more likely to be detected in hospital than in domiciliary midwifery practice. As hospital confinements are in preponderance in comparison with those at home, this factor also has an influence in producing a higher notification rate.

It should be noted that many relatively harmless conditions can cause sufficient rise of temperature to become notifiable, without causing any anxiety on epidemiological grounds.

TUBERCULOSIS

Notification of Tuberculosis

Eleven primary notifications of pulmonary tuberculosis and 1 of non-pulmonary tuberculosis were received from medical practitioners of persons certified to be suffering from tuberculosis. These

Tuberculosis (cont.)

concerned residents of the district in which the disease was recognised for the first time. In Table VI they are classified by sex and age.

Other names added to the register were those of 11 persons who came to live in the district, having previously been notified in other areas.

Registration of Notified Persons

During the year the names of the 23 persons mentioned in the previous paragraphs were added to the tuberculosis register, and 10 were removed. Details of these alterations were as follows:-

<u>ADDITIONS TO REGISTER</u>	<u>REMOVALS FROM REGISTER</u>
Primary notifications relating to persons already residing in the district	By removals to other districts
12	4
Transfer of persons notified in other areas, now residing in this district	By recovery
11	6
23	-
	10

At the end of the year the number of names on the register was as follows: compared with the previous year's figures.

	<u>1955</u>		<u>1954</u>
	<u>Respiratory</u>	<u>Non-Respiratory</u>	<u>Respiratory</u>
Male	65	9	59
Female	42	14	33
	107	23	92

Deaths

No death from tuberculosis was assigned to the district. This is the first occasion since the present series of records were commenced in 1934 that such a favourable report has been made. The death-rate for England and Wales from tuberculosis was 0.15.

Table VII illustrates the satisfactory trend which the mortality figures for tuberculosis have assumed in recent years.

B.C.G. Vaccination against Tuberculosis

This treatment is available, through the Chest Physician, to contacts in the family of tuberculous persons, if preliminary testing shows that they have not already been infected. It has also been offered to children aged between 13 and 14 years attending maintained schools, and there is a prospect in the near future that private schools will have the opportunity of coming into the scheme of treatment.

The treatment in schools is carried out by the staff of the Divisional Medical Officer who has provided the following figures in relation to the work done in local schools in 1955:- the parents of 137 children in the selected age group were approached and 100 (73.0%)

B. C. G. Vaccination against Tuberculosis (cont.)

gave their consent to the preliminary testing with subsequent treatment if that was found necessary. In 24 children positive skin tests were obtained, and these were rejected for treatment. Two children were absent from the tests. The remainder, numbering 74 and representing 54.0% of the group were vaccinated.

Dorking and District Tuberculosis Care Committee

The Committee operates not only in the Dorking Urban District but in the surrounding parts of the Dorking and Horley Rural District. The Officers of the Care Committee are:--

Chairman:	Mrs. E. A. Roberts
Hon. Secretary:	Mrs. E. W. Hounsham
Hon. Treasurer:	Mr. R. Head

TABLE I. COMPARATIVE BIRTH, DEATH AND MATERNAL MORTALITY RATES AND INCIDENCE RATES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES FOR THE YEARS 1954 - 1955.

	1955	1954
<u>Rates per 1,000 Population</u>		
<u>BIRTHS</u>		
Live Births (Standardised)	10.8	14.6
Still Births	0.1	0.1
<u>DEATHS</u>		
All Causes (Standardised)	9.2	9.3
Typhoid and Paratyphoid	-	-
Whooping Cough	-	-
Diphtheria	-	-
Tuberculosis	-	0.10
Influenza	0.05	-
Smallpox	-	-
Acute Poliomyelitis	-	-
Pneumonia	0.39	0.49
<u>NOTIFICATIONS (CORRECTED)</u>		
Typhoid Fever	-	-
Paratyphoid Fever	-	-
Meningococcal Infections	-	-
Scarlet Fever	-	1.48
Whooping Cough	0.34	3.90
Diphtheria	-	-
Erysipelas	-	-
Smallpox	-	-
Measles	7.44	-
Pneumonia	0.05	0.10
Poliomyelitis Paralytic	0.24	0.05
Non-Paralytic	-	-
Food Poisoning	-	-
Dysentery	-	-
Tuberculosis	0.29	0.59
<u>Rates per 1,000 Live Births</u>		
<u>INFANT MORTALITY</u>		
Under 1 year of age	27.3	36.4
Under 4 weeks of age	18.2	21.9
<u>Rates per 1,000 Total (Live & Still) Births</u>		
Still Births	9.0	7.2
Puerperal Pyrexia (Notification of)	90.1	29.0
Maternal Mortality	-	-

TABLE II

COMPARATIVE BIRTH, DEATH AND INFANT MORTALITY RATES 1931 - 1955

DECENNIAL AVERAGES 1931 - 1950. ANNUAL 1951 - 1955.

Year*	Birth Rate per 1,000 Population		Death Rate per 1,000 Population		Death Rate of children under 1 year of age, per 1,000 Live Births
	England and Wales	Dorking Urban District	England and Wales	Dorking Urban District	
1931 - 1940	14.9	14.4	12.2	12.2	31.0
1941 - 1950	16.9	16.8	12.3	12.7	29.2 (9) +
1951	15.5	13.6 (13.6) x	12.5	12.8 (10.8) x	25.6 (7) +
1952	15.3	14.1 (14.1)	11.3	12.4 (10.4)	21.2 (6)
1953	15.5	12.6 (13.6)	11.4	13.4 (11.1)	7.9 (2)
1954	15.2	13.5 (14.6)	11.3	11.2 (9.3)	36.4 (10)
1955	15.0	10.8 (10.9)	11.7	11.1 (9.2)	27.3 (6)

x Bracketed figures represent number of deaths

+ Bracketed figures represent standardised rates

TABLE III

CAUSES OF DEATH IN THE DORKING URBAN DISTRICT

	M	F	Total
1. Tuberculosis of the Respiratory System	-	-	-
2. Other forms of Tuberculosis	-	-	-
3. Syphilitic Disease	-	1	1
4. Diphtheria	-	-	-
5. Whooping Cough	-	-	-
6. Meningococcal Infections	-	-	-
7. Acute Poliomyelitis	-	-	-
8. Measles	-	-	-
9. Other infective and parasitic disease	-	1	1
10. Malignant neoplasm, stomach	2	2	4
11. Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	5	-	5
12. Malignant neoplasm, breast	-	8	8
13. Malignant neoplasm, uterus	-	3	3
14. Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	9	6	15
15. Leukaemia, aleukaemia	-	-	-
16. Diabetes	1	1	2
17. Vascular lesions of nervous system	13	22	35
18. Coronary disease, angina	21	11	32
19. Hypertension with heart disease	3	2	5
20. Other heart disease	16	23	39
21. Other circulatory disease	8	14	22
22. Influenza	1	-	1
23. Pneumonia	6	2	8
24. Bronchitis	6	1	7
25. Other disease of respiratory system	1	-	1
26. Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	2	2	4
27. Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	1	-	1
28. Nephritis and nephrosis	1	-	1
29. Hyperplasia of prostate	4	-	4
30. Pregnancy, childbirth and abortion	-	-	-
31. Congenital malformations	-	-	-
32. Other defined and ill-defined disease	9	14	23
33. Motor vehicle accidents	2	-	2
34. All other accidents	2	1	3
35. Suicide	-	-	-
36. Homicide and operations of war	-	-	-
	113	114	227

TABLE IV

NOTIFICATIONS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES BY AGE AND SEX
(FOR TUBERCULOSIS SEE TABLE VI)

	Under 1 year		1 - 2		3 - 4		5 - 9		10 - 14		15 - 24		25 - 44		45 - 64		65 years & over		All ages		Total all ages both sexes
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
Typhoid Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paratyphoid Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Meningococcal Infections	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scarlet Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Whooping Cough	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Erysipelas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Smallpox	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	1	9	7	14	50	39	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	81	71	152
Pneumonia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2
Poliomyelitis - Paralytic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	5
Non-Paralytic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2
Food Poisoning	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Puerperal Pyrexia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dysentery	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malaria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

TABLE V

INCIDENCE OF DIPHTHERIA IN THE DORKING URBAN DISTRICT 1934 - 1955

YEAR	Number of cases notified	Incidence Rate per 1,000 Population	Mortality Rate per 1,000 Population
1934 - 1938	30	0.36	0.048
1939 - 1943	12	0.12	0.022
1944 - 1948	2	0.02	--
1949 - 1953	-	-	-
1954	-	-	-
1955	-	-	-

TABLE VI

NOTIFICATION OF, AND DEATHS FROM TUBERCULOSIS BY AGE AND SEX

	Primary notifications relating to persons resident in the Dorking Urban District				Secondary notifications of persons already notified in other areas now resident in Dorking Urban District				Deaths			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Under 1 year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1 - 4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 - 9	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10 - 14	-	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
15 - 19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20 - 24	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
25 - 34	-	1	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
35 - 44	1	2	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
45 - 54	2	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
55 - 64	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
65 years & over	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	6	5	-	1	3	6	1	1	-	-	-	-

TABLE VII

TUBERCULOSIS INCIDENCE AND MORTALITY 1934 - 1955

QUINQUENIAL AVERAGE 1934-1953

Year	<u>Notifications</u> Number of New Notifications	Notification Rate per 1,000 Population	<u>Deaths</u> Total	Death Rate per 1,000 Population
1934 - 1938	12.2	0.73	6.4	0.41
1939 - 1943	16.4	0.83	6.6	0.33
1944 - 1948	16.4	0.85	8.4	0.43
1949 - 1953	15.4	0.77	5.4	0.27
1954	12	0.59	2	0.10
1955	12	0.59	one	—

URBAN DISTRICT OF DORKING

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SENIOR SANITARY INSPECTOR
FOR THE YEAR 1955

Sanitary Inspector's Office,
Council Offices,
Pippbrook,
Dorking.

To the Chairman and Members of the
Dorking Urban District Council.

Mr. Chairman, Lady, and Gentlemen,

**I submit herewith my Annual Report on the work of
your Sanitary Inspectors during the year 1955.**

The statistical form in which this summary is necessarily presented fails in many ways to give a complete picture of the problems encountered, and, so far as possible, overcome; the personal interviews with owners and occupiers of houses, with housing applicants both in the office and in the accommodation which they seek to leave, with shopkeepers, factory managers, builders, and others. It does not reflect the correspondence which takes place, the memoranda which pass into and out of the department, the special reports prepared, the telephoning, or the discussions which often ensue when determining whether or not a particular line of action should be taken.

All these are dealt with as part of the normal office routine, but the time which has to be spent on them has increased proportionately with the additions to legislation and the practical work resulting from them. This remark applies in particular to the new phase of slum clearance, with its national publicity, and the consequent number of enquiries from house owners, agents, occupiers and intending purchasers.

Two staff changes took place during the year - two Inspectors leaving. Fortunately, both posts were filled again without too much delay, though on each occasion there was inevitably a period of reduced activity in routine, as opposed to essential, work.

In conclusion, I wish to thank the Chairman and Members of the Public Health Committee, Dr. Ive, and my colleagues for their continued help, co-operation and support.

I am, Mr. Chairman, Lady, and Gentlemen,
Your obedient Servant,

D. ALLAN.

Senior Sanitary Inspector.

INSPECTIONS AND REINSPECTIONS

The number of visits and inspections carried out during the year is summarised as follows:-

General Sanitation -

Water Supply	31
Drainage	345
Stables and Piggeries	4
Hotels, Public Houses and Licensed Premises	7
Tents, Vans and Sheds	308
Factories with mechanical power	131
Factories without mechanical power	10
Workplaces	4
Bakehouses	19
Public Conveniences	8
Dustbins	112
Refuse Accumulations	14
Rats and Mice (Visits by Rodent Operator)	7490
Pet Animals Act, 1951	2
Schools	6
Shops	67
Miscellaneous Sanitary Visits	739
Camp Sites	64
Wasps' Nests	55
Heating Appliances (Fireguards) Act, 1952	20
Swimming Pools	49
Rag Flock Act, 1951	2
Unsuccessful Visits	400

Housing -

<u>Under Public Health Acts:</u>	
No. of houses inspected	132
No. of re-inspections	377
<u>Under Housing Acts:</u>	
No. of houses inspected	21
No. of re-inspections	34
<u>Verminous Premises:</u>	
No. of houses inspected	5
No. of re-inspections	2
Miscellaneous Housing Visits	616

Infectious Diseases -

Inquiries in cases of infectious diseases	20
Visits re. disinfection	10
Miscellaneous infectious disease visits	21

Meat and Food Inspection -

<u>Inspection of Meat:</u>	
Visits to Slaughterhouses	750
Visits to Shops and Stalls	25
Visits to Other Premises	13
<u>Visits to:</u>	
Butchers	30
Fishmongers and Poulterers	14
Grocers	102
Greengrocers and Fruiterers	12
Farms	1
Dairies and Milkshops	52
Ice-cream Premises	7
Food Preparing Premises	94
Market Stalls	29
Restaurants	21
Street Vendors and Hawkers' Carts	52
Canteens	12

Meat and Food Inspection - continued -

Visits in Connection with Sampling:

Milk - Bacteriological	121
Water - Bacteriological	48
Ice-cream - Bacteriological	2
Miscellaneous Food Visits	5
Food Poisoning Enquiries	12
	12,527

NOTICES ISSUED AND ACTION TAKEN

The Notices served and the results of such action are given in their respective categories, but the total summary (excluding action taken under the Food and Drugs Act, 1938) is as follows:-

Preliminary -

Outstanding on 1st January, 1955	42
Issued during the year	138
Complied with during the year	81
Statutory Action necessary	33
Cancelled during the year	1
Outstanding on 31st December, 1955	65

Statutory -

Outstanding on 1st January, 1955	10
Issued during the year	42
Complied with during the year	32
Cancelled during the year	3
Action in Default taken	1
Outstanding on 31st December, 1955	16

COMPLAINTS

Four hundred and twenty complaints were received from the public as follows:-

Dampness, defective roofs, etc.	51
Other defects - houses	50
Flooded cellars and basements	6
Drainage of houses	10
Drainage of other premises	3
Rats and Mice	163
Unsound food	31
Defective dustbins	32
Defective cesspools	2
Nuisance from smell	20
Ants	5
Beetles	6
Woodworm	4
Wasps' nests	19
Miscellaneous insect pests	8
Miscellaneous	10
	420

DEFECTS FOUND AND REMEDIED, NUISANCES ABATED ETC.

The inspection of dwelling houses, etc., and consequent action resulted in the following conditions being found and remedied.

	<u>Found</u>	<u>Remedied</u>
<u>Drainage -</u>		
Cesspools - defective	-	1
Curbing around gullies defective	-	1
Drains - defective	18	17
Drains - require relaying	1	-
Gullies - defective	4	-
Septic Tanks require overhauling	1	1
<u>Inspection Chambers -</u>		
Defective	1	-
Frames and covers defective	4	1
<u>Pipes -</u>		
Rainwater pipes - defective	16	16
Rainwater pipes - new required	3	1
Soil/vent. pipes - defective	2	2
Soil/vent. pipes - new required	-	1
Waste-pipes - defective	1	2
<u>Sinks -</u>		
New required	1	1
<u>Water Closets -</u>		
Chamber (walls, roof etc.) defective	5	2
Flushing cistern - defective	5	4
Flushing cistern - new required	1	1
Pans - defective or dirty	2	4
Pans - new required	3	2
Seats - defective (or renewal)	5	2
<u>Water Supply -</u>		
Cisterns	2	1
Inadequate supply	-	3
Supply pipes	2	-
<u>Yards and Passages -</u>		
Defective paving	1	2
Require paving and / or drainage	1	-
<u>General Defects -</u>		
Chimney stacks defective	12	12
Chimney pots defective	1	-
Rooms requiring decoration	3	3
Defective doors	3	1
" door frames	1	1
" door thresholds	2	2
" dustbins	30	31
" eavesgutters	30	41
" fireplaces and hearths	6	9
" floors	14	12
Floors - sub-floor ventilation required	1	1
Handrail to stairs defective	1	-
Kitchen ranges and ovens defective	5	3
Internal walls - plastering required	13	10
Ceilings require plastering	6	4
Roofs - defective	21	28
Roofs - require stripping and re-roofing	9	3
Defective reveals (doors and windows)	2	2
" stair treads and risers	1	2
Walls - damp	4	21
Walls - brickwork defective	4	4
Walls - external rendering defective	3	6
Defective washboilers (coppers)	1	1
Windows - defective	2	-
Window frames defective	2	6
Window cills defective	5	5
Window sashcords defective	7	14
Window glazing putty defective	5	3
Other Nuisances	3	1

NOTICES SERVED AND COMPLIED WITH DURING THE YEAR
AND NOTICES OUTSTANDING AT 31st DECEMBER, 1955

(1) Housing Act, 1936 -

No. of Preliminary Notices outstanding at 1st January, 1955	-
No. of Statutory Notices outstanding at 1st January, 1955	-
No. of Preliminary Notices served	7
No. of Preliminary Notices complied with	5
No. of Statutory Notices served	-
No. of Statutory Notices complied with	-
No. of Preliminary Notices outstanding at 31st December, 1955	2
No. of Statutory Notices outstanding at 31st December, 1955	-

(2) Public Health Act, 1936 -

	<u>Houses</u>	<u>Other Dust- Premises</u>	<u>bins</u>
No. of Preliminary Notices outstanding at 1st January, 1955	35	2	2
No. of Statutory Notices outstanding at 1st January, 1955	8	-	2
No. of Preliminary Notices served	70	6	30
No. of Preliminary Notices complied with	49	3	7
Statutory Action necessary	21	-	12
No. of Statutory Notices served	30	-	12
No. of Statutory Notices complied with	24	-	8
Action in Default	-	-	1
No. of Preliminary Notices cancelled	1	-	-
No. of Statutory Notices cancelled	3	-	-
No. of Preliminary Notices outstanding at 31st December, 1955	34	5	13
No. of Statutory Notices outstanding at 31st December, 1955	11	-	5

INSPECTION OF MEAT AND OTHER FOODS

- (a) The fact that seven hundred and fifty visits were made to the three licensed slaughterhouses in the district, for the purposes of meat inspection, and the result of that inspection, summarised in Tables "A", "B" and "C", gives some indication of the time spent on this work, and its value to the community.

The three cases of *Cysticercus bovis* which were found, and the case of the calf with congenital tuberculosis, were reported to the Divisional Veterinary Officer of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, together with the names and addresses of the farmers entering the animals for sale.

MEAT INSPECTION

TABLE "A".

CARCASES AND OFFAL INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED IN WHOLE OR IN PART

	Cattle Excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Swine	TOTAL
Number killed	330	353	375	975	2630	4663
Number inspected	330	353	375	975	2630	4663
<u>ALL DISEASES EXCEPT TUBERCULOSIS AND CYSTICERCI:</u>						
Whole carcasses condemned	-	6	2	2	3	13
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	138	126	1	19	251	535
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than T.B. and Cysticerci.	41.82	37.39	0.80	2.15	9.66	
<u>TUBERCULOSIS ONLY:</u>						
Whole carcasses condemned	-	14	1	-	2	17
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	17	42	-	-	60	119
Percentage of the number inspected affected with T.B.	5.15	15.86	0.27	-	2.36	
<u>CYSTICERCOSIS:</u>						
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	3	-	-	-	-	3
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration	3	-	-	-	-	3
Generalised and totally condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-

Total weight of carcasses and offals condemned was -
7 tons. 14 cwts. 3 qutrs. 16 lbs. 4 ozs.

Description	Number Slaughtered	Tuber-culosis		Other Diseases										TOTAL				
		Generalised	Localised	Abscesses	Actinomycosis and bacillosis	Bruising and Oedema	C. bovis	Other Cysts and Parasitic Infections	Diseases of the liver	Injuries	Swine Erysipelas	Pericarditis	Peritonitis and Pleurisy		Septicaemia	Miscellaneous Diseases		
BOVINES (excluding calves) Whole carcasses and offal Part carcasses Heads and tongues Hearts Lungs Livers and part livers Mesentery and Intestines Kidneys	683	14	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	20		
		-	15	3	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	24	
		-	20	3	10	-	2	1	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	36	
		-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	14	-	-	1	8	
		-	43	9	-	-	1	5	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	68		
		-	14	27	-	-	-	196	-	-	-	-	9	-	-	248		
		-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	9	
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	
		375	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	11	
			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	
CALVES Whole carcasses and offal Hearts Lungs Livers and part livers	975	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2		
		-	-	-	-	2	-	1	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	18	
		-	-	1	-	-	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	41	
SHEEP Whole carcasses and offal Heads Livers and part livers	2630	2	-	19	2	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	10	5	41	
		-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	53	
		-	53	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	73	-	-	-	-	75	
		-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	88	-	-	-	99	
		-	7	1	-	-	-	55	17	-	-	-	17	-	-	2	100	
		-	5	4	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	4	11	
PIGS Whole carcasses and offal Part carcasses Heads and tongues Hearts Lungs Livers and part livers Mesentery and intestines Kidneys		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	16	
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	16
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	16
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	16
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	16
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	16
TOTAL:-	4663	17	172	67	12	9	3	78	218	3	2	80	130	6	53	850		

TABLE "C".

WEIGHTS OF CARCASSES AND ORGANS FOUND TO BE UNFIT FOR HUMAN FOOD

	Whole Carcass and Offal	Part Carcass	Head and Tongue	Heart	Lungs	Liver	Mesentery and Intestines	Kidneys	TOTALS
	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
(a) TUBERCULOSIS:									
Bovines	6057	214	517	-	519	203	132	-	7642
Pigs	628	34	890	-	23	42	$\frac{1}{2}$	-	1617 $\frac{1}{2}$
(b) OTHER DISEASES:									
Bovines	2863	382	362	28 $\frac{1}{2}$	308 $\frac{1}{2}$	2476 $\frac{1}{2}$	6	46	6472 $\frac{1}{2}$
Pigs	646	228 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	47 $\frac{1}{4}$	176 $\frac{1}{2}$	304	62	15	1479 $\frac{1}{4}$
Sheep	85	-	4	-	-	48	-	-	137
(c) TOTAL WEIGHTS - ALL DISEASES:									
Bovines	8920	596	879	28 $\frac{1}{2}$	827 $\frac{1}{2}$	2679 $\frac{1}{2}$	138	46	14114 $\frac{1}{2}$
Pigs	1274	262 $\frac{1}{2}$	890	47 $\frac{1}{4}$	199 $\frac{1}{2}$	346	62 $\frac{1}{2}$	15	3096 $\frac{3}{4}$
Sheep	85	-	4	-	-	48	-	-	137
TOTALS:-	10279	858 $\frac{1}{2}$	1773	75 $\frac{3}{4}$	1027	3073 $\frac{1}{2}$	200 $\frac{1}{2}$	61	17348 $\frac{1}{4}$

(b) Meat (inspected in shops) and Other Foods -

Examination revealed that the following foodstuffs were unfit for human consumption, and were voluntarily surrendered and destroyed.

	No.	Tins	Bottles and Jars	Weight			
				Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.	Ozs.
Beef: Imported	-	-	-	4	1	13	-
Pork: English	-	-	-	-	-	10	-
Veal: Imported	-	-	-	1	3	4	-
Offal: Imported	-	-	-	-	-	15	-
Fish	-	939	-	1	-	8	-
Bacon and Ham	-	-	-	3	-	22	12
Cheese	-	-	-	-	-	9	5
Canned meat	-	-	-	4	1	24	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
Sausages	-	-	-	-	2	12	8
Preserves	-	1	6	-	2	7	-
Milk	-	244	-	-	-	-	-
Vegetables	-	926	-	-	-	-	-
Fruit	-	927	-	-	-	-	-
Soup	-	526	-	-	-	-	-
Savouries	-	-	2	-	-	-	-
Pickles and Sauces	-	-	51	-	-	-	-
Fruit juice	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Cream	-	7	-	-	-	-	-
Dried egg	-	14	-	-	-	-	-
Cough mixture	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Meat pies	75	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>TOTAL:-</u>	75	3585	60	16	1	13	13 $\frac{1}{2}$

(c) Milk -

(i) Samples:

During the year 146 samples of milk retailed in the Urban District were taken by the Sanitary Inspectors, and the summary of results is given below:-

Pasteurised Milk

No. of samples	Methylene Blue Reductase Test		Phosphatase Test	
	Satisfactory:	Unsatisfactory:	Satis:	Unsatis:
122	120	2	122	-

(c)(i) Samples - continued -

Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised) Milk

No. of samples	Methylene Blue Reductase Test		Phosphatase Test	
	Satisfactory:	Unsatisfactory:	Satis:	Unsatis:
24	24	-	24	-

(ii) Milk sold under Special Designations:

The following licences for the sale of designated milks, granted by the Dorking Urban District Council, were in operation during the year:-

(a) Milk (Special Designation)(Raw Milk) Regulations, 1949 to 1954

Dealer's licence to sell "Tuberculin Tested" milk 6
Supplementary licence to sell "Tuberculin Tested" milk 3

(b) Milk (Special Designation)(Pasteurised and Sterilised Milk) Regulations, 1949 to 1953

Dealer's licence to sell "Pasteurised" milk 5
Dealer's licence to sell "Sterilised" milk 9
Supplementary licence to sell "Pasteurised" milk 3
Supplementary licence to sell "Sterilised" milk 2

(d) Ice-cream -

The sale of ice-cream in this district is now almost entirely in the form of tubs or wrapped blocks of well known makes, and in view of the sampling which goes on all over the country, as well as at the manufacturers' premises, the expenditure of time and money on frequent local sampling does not seem justified.

Reports on the four samples which were taken were satisfactory.

SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS ACTS, 1933 to 1954

The Slaughter of Animals (Amendment) Act, 1954, caused the expiry, on the 30th September, 1955, of the slaughtermen's licences issued during the previous year.

Ten licences were issued under the new provisions, each for the slaughter of cattle, sheep, and pigs, using a pistol of the "captive bolt" type.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1938

1. The list of food premises, which shows a few changes from the previous year, is analysed under trade headings and shows classes of food sold. In some cases, one business may be allocated under two headings:-

Bacon smoking factory	1
Bakehouses	9
Butchers	16
Catering Establishments	56
Confectioners (cakes, pastries, etc.)	16
Crumpet Factory	1
Fishmongers and Fish Fryers	7
Fruiterers and Greengrocers	16
Mineral Waters	1
Premises registered for the manufacture of sausages, etc.	17
Retail Grocers, etc.	47
Wholesale Greengrocers	1
Wholesale Grocers	1
Vegetarian Stores	1

2. PREMISES IN RESPECT OF WHICH NOTICES OF CONTRAVENTION WERE SERVED AND COMPLIED WITH UNDER SECTION 13 OF THE ACT

Informal Notices of Contravention -

Type of Premises	Brought Forward	Served	Complied With	Outstanding at 31.12.55.
Bakehouses	Nil	1	1	Nil
Butchers	1	Nil	1	Nil
Confectioners	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Fruiterers & Greengrocers	Nil	1	Nil	1
Grocers	2	1	1	2
Restaurant Kitchens	1	1	1	1

CONDITIONS FOUND TO REQUIRE SERVICE OF NOTICES AND THE RESULTS OF SUCH ACTION UNDER SECTION 13 OF THE ACT

Conditions	Brought Forward	Found	Remedied	Outstanding at 31.12.55.
Sanitary conveniences and ashbins in or communicating with room.	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Walls, ceilings, floors, windows and doors not kept in proper state of repair.	1	3	2	2
Redecoration required.	5	3	3	5
Floors inadequately cleansed.	Nil	3	1	2
Tables, benches, etc., kept in dirty condition.	1	Nil	1	Nil
Utensils kept in dirty condition.	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Hot and cold water supply required.	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Lack of towels.	Nil	1	Nil	1
Insufficient washbasins.	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Failure to prevent risk of contamination.	Nil	1	Nil	1

3. Premises Registered under Section 14:

Registered for manufacture of sausages	17
Registered for manufacture of pressed, pickled, potted or preserved food	13
Registered for the sale of ice-cream	77
Registered for the storage and sale of ice-cream	5
Registered for storage, manufacture and sale of ice-cream	2

Neither of the two registered for storage, manufacture, and sale actually carried out manufacture, but continued to buy prepacked brands. .

4. Registered under Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1949 to 1954:

The entries on the register at the end of the year may be summarised as follows:-

Number of Dairies	5
Number of Distributors with premises within the Urban District	17
Number of Distributors whose premises are outside the District	4

5. Food Hygiene:

For yet another year we had to proceed on similar lines to those mentioned in my previous Report, as the new Regulations were not made until the end of December, 1955.

SHOPS ACT, 1950

During the year 67 visits were made for the purposes of this Act, although, of course, many other visits were made in connection with other matters. The Register of Shops totals 377 premises (including licensed premises) as set out below. Each of these is classified under the main heading of goods sold:

Antiques	7
Books	1
Boots and Shoes (Sales)	10
Boots and Shoes (Repairs & Accessories)	11
Bread and Cakes	8
Butchers	15
Children's Wear	4
China and Glass	2
Chemists	10
Coal Order Office	2
Corn and Seed	2
Cycle Repairs	2
Decorator's Sundries	2
Drapers and Haberdashers	8
Dyers and Cleaners	7
Electrical, Radio and Television	8
Fancy Goods	5
Fishmongers and Fish Fryers	7
Florists	4
Furnishers	7
Furriers	1
Grocers and General Stores	16
Gas Appliances	1
Glass Merchant	1
Greengrocers and Fruiterers	13
Grocers	37
Hairdressers	14
Ironmongers, Hardware, & Builder's Sundries	8
Jewellers	5
Leather Goods	1
Licensed Premises	42
Motor Vehicle Accessories	9
Music Shops	2
Newsagents and Stationers	11
Opticians	4
Outfitters	21
Pet Food Shops	1
Pet Shops	1
Photographic	4
Restaurants, Cafés, and Snack Bars	31
Sewing Machines	1
Sports Goods, Cycles and Toys	3
Tobacco and Confectionery	20
Vegetarian Stores	1
Wine Merchants	3
Wool Shop	2
Wholesale Greengrocer	1
Wholesale Tobacconist	1

377

The position regarding service of Notices is as follows:-

No. of Preliminary Notices outstanding	
at 1st January, 1955	1
No. of Preliminary Notices served	6
No. of Preliminary Notices complied with	1
No. of Preliminary Notices outstanding	
at 31st December, 1955	6
No. of Statutory Notices served	Nil
No. of Statutory Notices complied with	Nil

CAMP SITES AND MOVEABLE DWELLINGS

In my previous Report I set out, at some length, the position regarding the caravan sites in the Box Hill Road area, and the measures being taken to give effect to what is now being described as a policy of "containment".

I think it can be said that in the majority of cases where site operators were interviewed last year, and urged to comply with licence conditions and with the Council's policy to bring about the reduction in the number of permanently occupied caravans, particularly on sites unsuitable for residential use, considerable progress has been made.

Two or three cases which present rather special problems still await settlement.

HOUSING REPAIRS AND RENTS ACT, 1954.

In accordance with Section 1 of the Act, the Council submitted to the Minister proposals for dealing with houses in the district which are unfit for human habitation within the meaning of Section 9 of the Act, and suitable for action under Section 11 or Section 25 of the Housing Act, 1936.

The Council's proposals indicated an estimated number of 164 houses as the total problem, all to be dealt with within five years.

Under Part II of the Act, only one application for a certificate of disrepair was received. The certificate was issued.

PEST CONTROL

1. RATS AND MICE -

The summary of the work for the twelve months 1st April 1955 to 31st March, 1956, as returned to the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries, and Food, is as follows:-

Rats and Mice - continued -

	TYPE OF PROPERTY				
	Non-Agricultural				(5) Agri- cult- ural.
	(1) Local Auth- ority	(2) Dwelling Houses	(3) All Others (including Business Premises)	(4) TOTAL of Cols. 1, 2, & 3.	
1. Number of properties in L.A's. District	10	6125	773	6908	30
2. Number of properties inspected as a result of:					
(a) Notification	1	89	33	123	-
(b) Survey under the Act	4	855	42	901	23
(c) Otherwise	5	604	317	926	4
3. Total inspections - including re-inspections	28	2101	1458	3587	37
4. Number of properties inspected (in Sec. 2.) found to be infested by:					
(a) Rats { Major	-	-	-	-	-
{ Minor	5	316	21	342	-
(b) Mice { Major	-	-	-	-	-
{ Minor	-	44	27	71	-
5. Number of infested properties (in Sec.4) treated by L.A.	5	357	48	410	-
6. Total treatments carried out (including re-treatments)	11	423	81	515	-
7. Number of Notices served under Section 4 of the Act:					
(a) Treatment	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
(b) Structural Works	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
8. Number of cases in which default action was taken following Notice under Section 4 of the Act	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
9. Legal Proceedings	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
10. Number of "Block" control schemes carried out	67, involving 249 premises.				

Rats and Mice - continued -

In addition, we continued the arrangement for regular inspection and treatment when necessary at the following premises, a charge being made in the case of business and industrial firms and Surrey County Council establishments:-

	<u>Number</u>
Provender and Seed Mills and Stores	3
Grocery and Provision Merchants	3
Bakehouses	1
Sausage Factory	1
Hotels	1
School Canteens	6
Office Canteens	1
General Hospital	1
Sewage Works	2
Refuse Tips	2
Council Depot	1

Sewers:

Maintenance treatment on infested sections of sewers was carried out in August. In July we did the Annual 10% Test of sewer manholes in all sections of the district except where infestations were known to exist, 70 manholes being test-baited. A take was recorded at 1 manhole.

This was followed up by prebaiting and poison treatment on sections previously known to be infested, plus that revealed by the Test. 31 manholes were prebaited, and 8 takes were recorded. Poison bait was laid at the 8 manholes concerned, and inspection next day showed that poisoned bait had been taken at 7 of them.

2. INSECT PESTS -

(a) Bed-bugs and Fleas:

Infestations of fleas in two private houses, and of bugs in one, were treated by the use of insecticide.

(b) Common and German Cockroaches, and other Beetles:

Infestations dealt with during the year occurred in one hotel, a school canteen kitchen, a hostel, two private houses, and the Dorking General Hospital. In the latter case, which continued to be inspected and treated under an annual contract, 51 visits were made, during which the treatments and re-treatments of rooms numbered 255.

(c) Red Ants (Pharaoh's Ant):

At the private nursing-home dealt with in previous years 16 visits were made, the total room treatments and re-treatments numbering 67.

(d) Garden Ants:

During the contract treatment at the Dorking General Hospital 16 rooms were treated. In addition, the department was called in to deal with infestations at two school canteens, a school domestic science block, and six private houses.

(e) Mosquitoes:

One pond was sprayed with larvicide to prevent the breeding of mosquitoes.

(f) Wasps:

The number of wasps' nests reported as requiring attention was 31 - considerably less than the previous year.

(g) Flies:

By agreement with the Education Authority five school canteens and the Central Kitchen, which prepares school meals for distribution to those schools which have no canteen kitchen of their own, were sprayed with insecticide as a measure of fly prevention. A school canteen in one of the villages, however, was found to be troubled by fly infestation later in the year, and on three occasions insecticide was sprayed around window openings etc. to act as a deterrent. Investigations eventually revealed the probable source of the infestation in a nearby depression, into which there was a leakage of sewage.

Two private houses, and two rooms at the General Hospital were also sprayed to clear heavy infestations.

(h) Moths:

Treatment was carried out at a Church where seat cushions and carpets were being damaged by a severe infestation.

(i) Furniture Beetle:

Affected woodwork and furniture were treated in five Council houses and six private houses. Wooden shelving in the store at the Council Depot also required attention. Advice was given in other cases.

(j) Carpet Beetle:

Four rooms and two staircases were treated in a private house.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

During the year twenty visits of enquiry were carried out in respect of cases of infectious diseases occurring in the District. In addition, twenty-one visits were made for miscellaneous enquiries, and ten in connection with disinfection.

Two houses were disinfected after the removal of T.B. cases, and one after Poliomyelitis.

PET ANIMALS ACT, 1951

Two licences were issued during the year in respect of the sale of pet animals. Inspection revealed that conditions were satisfactory.

HEATING APPLIANCES (FIREGUARDS) ACT, 1952, AND REGULATIONS, 1953.

Twenty visits were made to shops in connection with the inspection and testing of heating appliances (gas fires, electric fires, and oil heaters) exposed for sale. As a result, two cases were reported to the Public Health Committee - one, a gas fire without any guard, found in a second-hand dealer's premises, and the other, an appliance which for all practical purposes could be used as an electric fire, but was described as a boiling ring.

The Committee gave instructions for the issue of a warning letter in the first case, but in the second, after obtaining the opinion of the Home Office, through the Urban District Councils' Association, no action was taken.

